

Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, hounding at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE IN ADVANCE.]

NEW SERIES, No. 25, Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS
OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.
For one year in advance, specie, 2 50
Six months, do 1 50
Three months, do 1 00
If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing the price will be one third more—No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

[BY AUTHORITY.]



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 56.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act providing for the disposition of three several tracks of land in Tazewell County, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes, passed the twenty sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby, authorized to adopt such measures as, in his judgment, the interests of the United States, and the parties concerned, may require for the purpose of carrying into full and complete effect the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the intentions of Congress, as expressed in said act.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 57.]

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the District of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be held on the following days, instead of the times heretofore established by law, that is to say: At Edenton, in and for the District of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April and October, at Newbern, in and for the District of Pamlico, on the Thursday next after the third Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, in and for the District of Cape Fear, on the fourth Monday of April and October.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, process, and other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall now pendency in any of the District Courts of the District of North Carolina, as heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Courts, in the same manner as if the time for holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 58.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington," and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for this purpose, passed fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be so construed as to extend the provisions of said section as well to the open spaces as to public squares or reservations.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 59.]

AN ACT altering the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court for Washington County, in the District of Columbia, shall, hereafter, commence and be held, on the first Monday of December, and first Monday of May, in each year instead of the days now fixed by law, and the Circuit Court, for the County of Alexandria, in the said District, on the first Monday of November, and the second Monday of April, instead of the days now fixed by law; and all process, whatsoever, now issued, or which may be issued, in the respective counties of Washington and Alexandria, in said District, returnable to the days respectively now fixed by law, for each of the said counties, shall be returnable, and be returned on the days prescribed by this act; and causes, recognitions, pleas, and proceedings, civil and criminal, returnable to, and depending before, the said Courts, at the respective times of holding the same, as heretofore established, shall be returned and continued, in the same counties, respectively, in the same manner as if the said causes, recognitions, pleas, and proceedings, had been regularly returnable or returned to the said respective times appointed by this act for holding the said Courts.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 60.]

AN ACT to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Ohio, shall, hereafter, be held on the second Monday of July, and the fourth Monday of December, in each year; and the District Court of the United States, in and for said District, shall hereafter be held on the Mondays next succeeding the times herein fixed for holding the Circuit Court, and all suits and matters of every kind returnable to, or depending before, either of said Courts, shall be held to be returnable and continued to the terms of said Courts herein provided for.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 61.]

AN ACT to aid certain Indians of the Creek Nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will give to each warrior of the nation of Creek Indians, who shall at any time within two years, remove to the west of the Mississippi, according to article six, in the treaty made and concluded at Washington City on the 26th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between the United States and the Creek Indians, one rifle gun and ammunition, a butcher knife, one blanket, one brass kettle, and one leather trap, and shall further aid them with provisions on the way and with transportation across the Mississippi river, and other streams; and furnish them with provisions for their support for one year after their arrival in the country which may be set apart for them, to the westward of the territory of Arkansas or State of Missouri; and the United States will pay to all such emigrants, the actual value of all the improvements left by them, and which are of a nature to add to the real value of the land, which is to be ascertained by a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States for that purpose, and paid for as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the agent to be appointed to accompany and reside with the aforesaid emigrating Creeks, according to article eight of the treaty last aforesaid, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be delivered to the said agent, in cash and every year, a fair and full proportion of all the annuities heretofore stipulated to be paid to the Creek Indians, according to the number of emigrants who may remove; and to enable the Government to divide the annuities fairly, the agents shall make annual returns of the whole number of such emigrants; and the amount to be paid, under the ninth article of the Treaty aforesaid, may be extended to any number of emigrants over and above three thousand persons.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of making known the beneficial objects of the Government, and for carrying into effect the objects of this act, the agent to be appointed to reside with the emigrating Creeks, shall have full liberty, for the space of two years, to go among the Indians of the Creek nation, and explain to them the policy of the Government, and to give to such individuals, families, and parties, as may determine from time to time, all the aids which are contemplated by this act; and shall designate a proper place at which the emigrants may cross the Mississippi river; and shall establish depots of provisions at one or more places, under the care of suitable persons, to support them on their march.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to defray the expense of carrying this act into effect.

Approved—20th May, 1826.

[Public—No. 62.]

AN ACT to allow the transportation of goods wares and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any goods wares, and merchandise, which lawfully might be transported from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Elkton, Bohemia and Freshtown, and Port Penn, Appoquinimink, New Castle, Christiana River, Newport or Wilmington, or to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Sasafra River, shall, and may be, lawfully transported to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail route, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages, and shall be subject to all the provisions, regulations, limitations, and restrictions, existing in the case of goods, wares, and merchandise, transported by any of the routes before mentioned.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 63.]

AN ACT to enable the President of the United States to hold a Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of treating with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians for the purpose of extinguishing their titles to lands within the limits of the State of Mississippi. The said sum to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of negotiating said Treaty on the part of the United States, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Commissioners after the adjournment of the present Session of Congress, or at an earlier period, if practicable, and to fix their compensation; so that it shall not exceed what has been heretofore allowed for like services.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 64.]

AN ACT to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors, in the District Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August next, the Clerks of the District Courts of the United States shall not issue a process to summon or cause to be returned to any session of the said Courts, a Grand Jury, unless by special order of the District Judge.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 65.]

AN ACT declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of Land in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sales of land lying in Monroe County, in the State of Mississippi, which have been made at the Land offices of Hattiesville and Tusculum, since the thirtieth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, are hereby legalized and declared valid, as though made at the proper Land offices; and that patents be issued for them, in the same manner as for other lands sold at the Land offices at Hattiesville and Tusculum.

Approved, May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 66.]

AN ACT appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahochee to Line Creek in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the repair of the Post Road in the Indian country between the Chatahochee and Line Creek, in the State of Alabama, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General, and that it be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 67.]

AN ACT to perpetuate the evidence relating to the sale of dwelling houses, lots, and lands, for the non payment of direct taxes due the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, where sales shall have been made of any dwelling houses, lots or lands, to satisfy any direct taxes imposed thereon, by virtue of the laws of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, so far as practicable, cause such of the books, and other documentary evidence relating to the assessment of such taxes, and to the advertising and sale of such houses, lots and lands, for the non payment thereof, as may remain in the hands of the assessors and collectors, or their representatives, to be deposited, for safe keeping, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, within whose district such houses, lots, and lands may be.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 68.]

AN ACT to allow compensation to such witnesses on the part of the United States, as may be imprisoned to compel their attendance in Court, on account of their inability to give security in a recognisance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Marshals for the several Districts and Territories for the United States be authorized to pay such persons as may have been, or shall hereafter be, imprisoned on account of inability to give security in a recognisance for their attendance as witnesses on behalf of the United States the same sum, for each day's imprisonment, as is provided by law for witnesses actually attending Court under process. Provided the said allowance be first fixed and certified by the proper Judge, as in case of jurors.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 70.]

AN ACT authorizing the importation of Statues of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington Monument Association, in Massachusetts, do, and are hereby, authorized to import into the United States, from the City of London, a Statue of Washington, free of duty; and that the Merchants' Exchange Company of the City of New York, be and they are hereby, authorized to import into the United States for the use of the new Exchange Building, in the City of New York, a statue of Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[Public—No. 71.]

AN ACT for improving certain harbours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers, therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to accomplish the purposes herein mentioned, to wit:

In the State of Maine, one thousand two hundred dollars, for building a pier, on Steels' Leap, near the Harbour of Belfast.

In the State of Massachusetts, three thousand five hundred dollars for the preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown Harbour.

In the State of New York, fifteen thousand dollars, for building a pier, and repairing the old one, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek; and three thousand dollars for clearing out and deepening the Harbour of Sagatuck.

In the State of Delaware, twenty-two thousand dollars for building piers, at properties, to the River Delaware, at New Castle, and three thousand dollars for repairing the old piers at the same place and deepening the water around them.

In the State of Ohio, five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, to remove the shoals and bars from the mouth of Grand River; twelve thousand dollars for the same purpose at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek; two thousand dollars for the same purpose, at the mouth of Cunningham Creek; and five thousand dollars for the same purpose, in Three Rivers and four hundred dollars for making a survey of Sandusky Bay, to ascertain the expediency and expense of constructing piers, to improve the navigation thereof, and of placing buoys thereon.

In the State of Maine, two hundred dollars for making a survey, to ascertain the practicability and expediency of removing obstructions to navigation in the Penobscot River, and the expense of erecting the same.

In the State of Massachusetts, five hundred dollars for making surveys of the following places, to wit: the flat on the north-west side of the Harbour of Edgartown, to ascertain the practicability of building a Light House thereon, and the utility of the same to navigation, and of preventing the sand bar now being filled up with sand.

The bar at the mouth of Merrimack River, and the practicability of deepening the channel over the same, and the Harbour of Hyannis, in the Vineyard Sound, to ascertain what improvements can be made in the same for the safe anchorage of vessels, and the expense of effecting severally these objects.

In the State of Connecticut, four hundred dollars for making a survey of Saugatuck River and Harbour, and to ascertain the expediency and expense of removing the obstructions to the navigation thereof, and of facilitating the commercial intercourse between the port of Saugatuck and the City of New York.

In the State of New York, two hundred dollars for making a survey of Oswego Bay and Harbour, for ascertaining the expediency and expense of constructing piers, to improve the navigation thereof.

In the State of Pennsylvania, one hundred dollars, to defray the expense of a survey of the public piers at Chester, in the River Delaware, in order to determine the expediency of accepting the cession thereof made by the State of Pennsylvania, and the expense of repairing the same.

In the State of North Carolina, one thousand dollars for making a survey of the Swash in Pamlico Sound, near Ocracoke Inlet, for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency of the same; and also one of Cape Fear River below the town of Wilmington, [Wilmington] for the same purpose, and also for a survey of Roanoke Inlet and Sound, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of making a permanent ship channel between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean at Roanoke Inlet or elsewhere, and a statement of the costs of erecting, severally, these objects.

In the State of Alabama, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of removing the obstructions and deepening the Harbour of Mobile.

In the Territory of Michigan, two hundred dollars for making a survey of La Plaisance Bay, to ascertain the expediency of improving the navigation thereof, and the expense of effecting the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein appropriated be, and the same are hereby, directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the first Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

No. 1. An act making appropriation for compensation to the members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress. Approved 23d Dec. 1825.

2. An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States. 18th January 1826.

3. An act altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York. 1st Feb. 1826.

4. An act to revive and to give in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the Secretaries of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian." 1st February, 1826.

5. An act to amend "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislature of the Territory of Florida." 1st Feb. 1826.

6. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State. 1st February, 1826.

7. An act making appropriations for the purchase of books and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress. 3d March, 1826.

8. An act concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis. 3d March, 1826.

9. An act for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. 3d March, 1826.

10. An act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. 3d March, 1826.

11. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 14th March, 1826.

12. An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 14th March, 1826.

13. An act making appropriations for certain for the Indians of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes. 14th March, 1826.

14. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent. land arising from the sales of public lands. 14th March, 1826.

15. An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 25th March, 1826.

16. An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 25th March, 1826.

17. An act to confirm the supplementary report of the Commissioners of the Western District of Louisiana. 31st March, 1826.

18. An act to provide for the employment of an additional naval force. 31st April, 1826.

19. An act to extend the land districts in the Territory of Arkansas. 31st April, 1826.

20. An act to extend the time for holding one term of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. 31st April, 1826.

21. An act to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to buy out and make a canal through the United States public ground, near the City of Pittsburgh. 14th April, 1826.

22. An act to regulate the duties on vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes. 20th April, 1826.

23. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the post road between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi. 20th April, 1826.

24. An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida. 22d April, 1826.

25. An act to confirm the Reports of the Commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in West Florida and north of purposes. 22d April, 1826.

26. An act supplementary to the several acts for securing claims of lands and claims to lands in the State of Jackson and other Land Districts. 4th May, 1826.

27. An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships, in the ports of the United States. 4th May, 1826.

28. An act for altering the time of holding the Session of the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Georgia and South Carolina. 4th May, 1826.

29. An act to exempt the Professors, Stewards and Students of the different Seminaries of Learning in the District of Columbia from Military duty. 4th May, 1826.

30. An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia. 4th May, 1826.

31. An act to extend the limits of certain Land Districts in the State of Missouri. 4th May, 1826.

32. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the Congress of Panama. 4th May, 1826.

33. An act making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the purchasers of Public Lands. 4th May, 1826.

34. An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New York, and the April term of the Circuit Court for the District of Georgia. 13th May, 1826.

35. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland. 13th May, 1826.

36. An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. 13th May, 1826.

37. An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. 13th May, 1826.

38. An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida. 13th May, 1826.

39. An act further to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria. 13th May, 1826.

40. An act for the sale of a use and lot in New Orleans, and a store-house at the quarantine ground in Louisiana. 15th May, 1826.

41. An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the District of Opelousas in Louisiana. 15th May, 1826.

42. An act to alter the lines between the land districts in the Territory of Michigan. 16th May, 1826.

43. An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases. 16th May, 1826.

44. An act for authorizing the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys, removing obstructions in the River Savannah, and for other purposes. 16th May, 1826.

45. An act supplementary to "an act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States." 17th May, 1826.

46. An act making further appropriation for ten Ships of War, and re-appropriating certain balances carried to the surplus fund. 18th May, 1826.

47. An act for the subscription of Stock in the District Canal Company. 1st May, 1826.

48. An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the house belonging to the United States at the Hague. 18th May, 1826.

49. An act regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department. May 16, 1826.

50. An act relative to the issuing of Executions in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain cases. May 20, 1826.

51. An act altering the time for holding the Courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia. May 21, 1826.

52. An act concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, in the State of Illinois. May 20, 1826.

53. An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes. May 20, 1826.

54. An act allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri. May 20, 1826.

55. An act to extend the time of locating Virginia Military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land office. May 20, 1826.

56. An act supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracks of land in Tazewell county, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed the 26th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. May 20, 1826.

57. An act to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina. May 20, 1826.

58. An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington," and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose, passed the 15th of May, eighteen hundred and twenty. May 20, 1826.

59. An act altering the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia. May 20, 1826.

60. An act to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio. May 20, 1826.

61. An act to alter certain Indians in the Creek Nation, in the removal to the west of the Mississippi. May 20, 1826.

62. An act to allow the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail route. May 20, 1826.

63. An act to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians. May 18, 1826.

64. An act to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors in the District Courts. May 20, 1826.

65. An act declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of land in the State of Mississippi. May 20, 1826.

66. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahochee to Line Creek, in the State of Alabama. May 20, 1

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

From the Frankfort Argus.

SUBSTANCE of the evidence on the Trial of Jeremiah B. Beauchamp for the murder of Solomon P. Sharp.

ON THE PART OF THE PRISONER.

[CONCLUDED.]

Thomas Beauchamp, the father of the prisoner, stated, that he saw his son at Frankfort on the 10th October. On the 11th his son borrowed his Dearborn to take his mother-in-law over to Warren county, and returned it on the 14th.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness did not recollect giving Capt. Bradburn a letter from his son, but had heard he had one. Witness asked him what he was summoned to prove. He replied, to prove that he had heard his son mislead John W. Covington, and expressed great unwillingness to go. He said he had told it to Lowe as a secret, and had mentioned it into the presence of Allen, who told it and got him into the scrape. Witness told him he would not go unless he was attacked and the money paid to bear his expenses.

The prisoner counsel produced the copy of a record from a justice of the peace in Warren county, of a warrant which had issued against Beauchamp on the 13th of October and was executed and returned on the same day.

Elijah M. Covington stated, that B. had frequently got copies of surveys from his office, made in the name of John W. Covington. He could not tell whether B. was well acquainted with the name but his books are full of it &c.

Mr. Duncan said, there were many rails about his well with marks on them, some of which have been there these three years; but the rail shown him by Mills as the one which Mr. Darby said he noticed while conversing with Beauchamp, was put there in the spring of 1825; and the notch, he thought, was not more than three or at farthest not more than six months old, for which he gave his reasons. Beauchamp had taught school in that neighborhood in 1821 or 2. He did not remember that he had been at his house since, except once in the latter part of October last, to purchase a Dearborn. B. then said, he told the people he was going to remove to the purchase, but observed, by God when he got started he believed he should land in Missouri. B.'s sister married his wife's brother and he married Hammond's sister.

Mr. Mills said, about the last of February or first of March last, he was introduced to Mr. Darby, in Frankfort. He had been at home about half an hour when Mr. Darby rode up and told him that he was going to Mr. Duncan's and would be happy if witness would go with him. When they got to Duncan's well, Mr. Darby began to turn over the rails on the side of the well next to Franklin and to examine them. After a while he went to the other side of the well, and turning a rail there, pointed out a notch which he said he had cut while conversing with B. The dust under the ends of the rail induced witness to think it might have laid there some time. He was five or six feet off on his horse and then thought the notch might be a year, or 18 months, or two years old. Witness has been there since and showed it to Mr. Duncan, who thought the rail had not been there so long. He then examined the notch carefully, and took a chip out of it, from which he was induced to think it was not very old. He did not think it was 18 months old, and gave reasons for it, but spoke with hesitation. Darby first examined on the north side of the well; this notch was on the south side; D. said he at first thought it was on the north side. It was on the next panel south of the trough &c.

Mr. Chamberlain was again called, and stated, that Mr. Darby said in the morning before he went to Duncan's, that he could find the notch cut by him while talking with B. and wanted witness to go with him; but he did not.

Monday, May 22d.

Thomas Beauchamp stated, that in March 1825 he commenced a speculation in lands south of Walker's line; that sometime after, the prisoner handed him four plats and certificates, with a request that he would return them to the Register's office; that he did and examined them, and delivered them over to Elias W. Smith, his partner, who was to return them and pay the fees. Papers were handed to witness, which he believed were the same he had received from the prisoner.

Jeremiah Beauchamp stated, that William Smith came to his house in October last and asked when witness would come to Frankfort, and was answered, at the commencement of the session of the Legislature. He said, his brother Elias had been up fast summer, and had left some plats and certificates belonging to J. O. Beauchamp, and requested witness to call by and fetch them. Witness called; but Mr. Smith was not at home, and the papers could not be procured. He came here, heard the dreadful news of Col. Sharp's murder, and that this young man was suspected. He talked with Scott and the Register, and concluded that the object of the prisoner's visit here might be to look after these papers. On returning home, he received a letter from the young man, requesting him to come to Frankfort and see that he had justice done him. He got the papers and came to Frankfort with a determination to see him out if he were innocent. He kept the papers until the examining court, and lest he should forget them, he had taken a memorandum of them. On enquiry, it was found that the Register had received them but as Smith had not the money to pay the fees, had scratched out the entries.

Mr. Montgomery saw Beauchamp at Vaughn's the morning after Col. Sharp's murder, where he stopped to get breakfast. B. as he walked in the dining room, told of the murder of Col. Sharp, of which he spoke as horrible or dreadful news. Witness asked who had done it? B. said he had left town early, and did not hear that any one was suspected, nor learn the particulars. Witness did not believe it, not on account of B.'s manner, but on account of the improbable character of the news itself. He understood that B. mentioned it at breakfast also. On enquiry of Mr. Hickerson, who knew B.'s family, witness was told that whatever he said was true. Witness presumed it was out of the way from Bloomfield to Frankfort, to come thro' Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Brown saw B. at his house in Bardonia, on Tuesday morning after the murder. The family had just risen from breakfast when B. came in. He told them of the murder of Col. Sharp. He was asked to stay to breakfast, and said he was in a hurry; that he did not wish time taken to get any thing warm for him, &c. He however sat an hour or so; the biscuits were baked, as his wife informed him, after B. came. Witness' wife's father was half brother to prisoner's father, as he understood. B. was at his house four years ago. Witness knew not that there was any thing peculiar in his voice.

John B. Brown said, that Beauchamp arrived at his house in Bloomfield, on Monday evening about dark. After he had gone in and the usual compliments had passed, witness asked him the news. He told of the murder of Col. Sharp in reply. It was late in the evening, when he came, and he started soon in the morning. He at first ordered his horse fed in the morning, and then sent a man to get him, to breakfast. It rained a little, and he said he must ride, rain or no rain, and spoke of preparations he had made to go to Missouri. B. came out of his room with his waistcoat in his hand, and witness' little daughter observing his dress, wanted to see it. B. took it out and gave it to her. There was a mark on the skirt, but none on the seat. B. had told the usual time of rising in the morning. Witness knew B. by his voice, &c.

fore he saw him. B. had been at his house from one to three days in October, and in the neighborhood several weeks. He did not know that B. passed through Bloomfield on his way to Frankfort, but understood he had staid at Hobbs'. The road by Col. White's and Hackley's from Bloomfield to Frankfort, is generally preferred; there is not more than 3 or 4 miles difference in the roads; from Hobbs' the road by Col. White's is the nearest.

Charles Murphy saw Beauchamp on his way to Frankfort, 7 miles from Bloomfield and about two miles from Hobbs', a little before common breakfast time. Witness asked him to stay to breakfast, but he said he had breakfasted early at William Hobbs'. He enquired the road to Frankfort and the distance. Witness mentioned to him the different roads, told him it was about 35 miles, and asked him whether he expected to reach there that night. He said he was anxious to do so, that he might do his business early in the morning and reach Bloomfield on his way back the next night. B. was using a handkerchief while at witness' house, but had none on his head. Witness thinks he had one tied round his head when he went away, and that it was a spotted bandana handkerchief. Witness married Beauchamp's mother's sister.

J. B. Brown being again called, said he saw the key of Beauchamp's saddlebags tied to his dirk or scabbard.

Jeremiah Beauchamp being again called, said the road along the road by Murphy's on Monday, and the woods were on fire on this side of Murphy's for five or six miles. When he first arrived in Frankfort, he had gone after the prisoner. He proposed to Ben. Hardin, John Brown, and the principal men here, that Mrs. Sharp should be seated in a room with her children on one side and the Doctor on the other; that the prisoner should be brought in and it should be thus ascertained whether Mrs. Sharp recognized him, & whether he could meet her without agitation. John Brown said, this would be an unfair experiment; that no person, however innocent, not himself even, could be brought into her presence under such circumstances, without agitation. Witness then proposed to the friends of the family, that a large number of strangers and citizens of Frankfort should be brought together into a room where Mrs. Sharp was, and the prisoner among them, that it might be ascertained whether Mrs. Sharp would recognize his voice among many strange voices. It was not done. He did not know whether he had ever mentioned this to Dr. Sharp.

Thomas Carroll said, that he had never in his life said one word to Darby about Beauchamp; that he did not know, until since the murder, that there was such a man as B. in existence; that when he first heard of the murder, he supposed it had been committed by a son of Jeremiah Beauchamp; that he never saw the prisoner until last Thursday morning; that B.'s father had asked him to go to the jail and see whether he recognized his son; witness did so, and is satisfied he never saw him before. Witness was at Hardin Court in June; but left Elizabethtown on the 23d of June, and did not return, as he thinks, until the 25th of August.

Justice Lane stated, that in a conversation with Beauchamp, in February 1825, relative to certain surveys, the latter had called one of them John W. Covington's survey.

Mr. Work had been introduced to Beauchamp in the spring of 1822, and became very intimate with him. In 1823, he commenced the study of the Law, and they read on together. The intercourse between them was constant until B. went to Frankfort to live. He never heard B. threaten Col. Sharp; on the contrary, it was his impression he had heard him speak highly of him. He had heard another man of high standing, say, that he had threatened Col. Sharp's life, and that he had met him in the road at the time, he should have shot him. This was said to him since the murder. He knew nothing peculiar in B.'s voice.

Capt. Bradburn was again called, and stated that he had told B. on the Sunday before he started for Frankfort, that there was a warrant of Bastardy out against him; that he thought the parties were seeking undue advantages of him, and advised him to keep out of the way and get a friend to do his business; that B. said he would stay and do his own business, but finally said he would consider of it. The child, on account of which this warrant had issued, was born 12 or 18 months before. B. told him to have his wagon ready on Thursday, as he wished to start the next Friday.

Thomas Beauchamp was again called, and stated that his son was at his house the day after he obtained information of the warrant from Capt. Bradburn, and told him of it. Witness advised him to deliver himself up, but as he refused to do that, witness advised him to keep out of the way.

Mr. Work was again called, and said that from general report, Col. Sharp had many enemies in the Green River country. In reply to a question from a Jurymen, he said he had never seen the name of the man who told him he had threatened Sharp's life, in the public prints.

Judge Holt. Trouble gave a description of the handkerchief, and was of opinion that what was said to be blood upon it, it was not fresh blood, but had been there some time. It had not the redness of fresh blood, but looked much as if some person had wiped their nose upon it after it had been bleeding, &c.

Gen. E. M. Covington was again called, and said he had often conversed with Beauchamp, and never heard him speak disrespectfully of Col. Sharp. Sharp had many enemies in that country—mostly political, made by his vote upon the compensation bill; some he had made in his practice as a lawyer. He had held up Col. Sharp to B. as a man who had raised himself by industry and perseverance. B. knew that he was Col. Sharp's friend.

Gen. M. Bibb was again called, and said that the track he had measured in the garden was the track of the assassin. It was the impression of his mind, that it was the track of the assassin or some one aiding him.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and said Darby expressed to him a wish not to be called on as a witness; but said he wished the threats of Beauchamp to be established by other testimony. He did not recollect whether Darby told him what Carroll had said or not. (Darby observed, he thought he did.) The blood on the handkerchief and night shirt was of the same character. The wound was through the fat at the bottom of the stomach, and the blood that came from it was not of so deep a colour as if the weapon had struck a large blood vessel. It was 10 or 11 o'clock on Monday night, that the messengers started after Beauchamp.

FURTHER TESTIMONY ON THE PART OF THE COM-MONWEALTH.

Gen. S. Smith said, the sun was up when Col. Taylor and himself passed along the alley, and the former found the handkerchief, of which he gave a description. Mr. Bibb was not there at the time. It was the opinion of those who examined both, and it was clearly his, that the blood on the handkerchief and the night shirt was of the same description.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and said he passed Mr. Bibb's in going to Mr. Bacon's and had been at Bacon's probably half an hour when sent for. Mrs. Reynolds was there. Persons were passing for him and her in a rapid gait.

William Allen was again called, and said he was slightly acquainted with Thomas Carroll, and had heard much said of him, although he had never heard any person speak of his credibility on oath. A majority of those whom he had heard speak of him, spoke of him as a dissipated, trifling sort of a man. He had heard this mostly from Elizabeth town. So far as he was acquainted with his general character, it is not good.

John B. Brown was again called, and said he had

no personal acquaintance with Mr. Carroll, but had heard him spoken of in Tennessee in such terms as astonished him that such a man should be the brother of the Governor. He had heard nobody speak well of him.

William Allen had seen Carroll at one or two Courts in Hardin County, and heard no person speak favorably of him. Witness was in the room of Mr. Darby, who spoke ill of him, and he enquired of one or two others, who did the same.

Col. R. Taylor said, his impression was that the sun was between half an hour, and a full hour, when he and the handkerchief. The blood on the handkerchief was like that on the night shirt. But the thrusts through the shirt did not seem to him to be precisely like those through the handkerchief. The latter appeared as if they might have been made with a dirk; the former with a Spanish knife. All were then under the impression that the murderer had entered at a door different from the one used by Mr. Bibb. Mr. Bibb was not there when the handkerchief was found.

Here the evidence closed, and the argument commenced, pressed and terminated as heretofore stated in the Argus. At one time, we had thoughts of giving at least one speech of counsel on each side of the interesting trial, but the confessions of the prisoner, and other circumstances, rendered them less interesting, and have determined us not to do it.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, which left Liverpool on the 29th of April, arrived at New York on Monday evening. There is nothing in the foreign papers which adds to the information hitherto received on the subject of the fall of Missolonghi.

The Duke of Devonshire was about to leave England for Russia, (not in a steam boat, as stated by the arrival at Charleston,) but in the Gloucester ship of the line, of 74 guns. There is to be a rivalry in splendor between the English and French embassies, on this occasion.

King has given £1000 for the relief of the suffering manufacturers of Macclesfield. The Bishop of Durham has left by his will £24,000 to public charities, of which £500 is left to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

United States Bank shares are at £22 15 (\$101 11) on the 25th of April.

Great distresses prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and a public meeting had been called by the Lord Mayor of London, to devise means of lessening it by subscriptions, &c. The following extracts will show the effects of this distress.

Blackburn, April 25.—It was my intention to have written you, last night, a description of the confusion which is now going on here, but to attempt a minute description is impossible. You are aware that, in this neighborhood, we have a dense mass of population which are all in confusion; hunger it is true, will break through stone walls, and unless something be very speedily done to relieve a starving community, I fear the consequences will be awful indeed; the weavers seem to gain strength, and it appears as more and more determined on the destruction of the power loom manufactories, which they suppose is the cause of robbing them of their bread. Yesterday, they destroyed the following mills—Skeg's of Accrington, and Barry's at White Ash. After having finished off the above, they marched into the town, seven abreast, for a mile long (many of whom were women,) with pikes and staves, fire arms, hammers, axes, &c. and in the short space of forty minutes, destroyed about 24,000 worth of looms in B. Eccles and Co's Mill. During the latter proceeding a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards surrounded the mill, and took a hunt of 600 pikes from the insurgents, and a few prisoners, but I consider it highly prudent of Captain Bray, that he did not make a more formidable attack on this infuriated mob. Their next attack was on the Park Place Mill, but here the military was completely beaten off. Mr. Noble, the magistrate, and several other gentlemen knocked down and the mill left to its fate. This completed the day's work. Early this morning (25th) an express arrived from Low Moor, ten miles distance, for all the soldiers we had, to protect the extensive and valuable power-loom concern of Messrs. Garnett and Horsfall. Two troops of Dragoons who had just arrived here from Manchester, and who had barely time to bat their horses and refresh their men in the street, immediately set off for that place. A troop also, of riflemen arrived here, part of whom were immediately conveyed in chaises to that quarter, and the light of next day will, I fear, bring us tidings of bloody work from thence.

In the course of the day, we had expresses from Preston and Chorley, for the aid of the military on the like occasion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature will take some speedy and efficient measures to remedy the present existing evils.

Extract of a letter 12 miles from Manchester. I am just returned from Manchester—all quiet there, but a very bad market.

"Blackburn has been tolerably quiet to day. The poor starving creatures have broken all the power looms belonging to Messrs. W. H. Carr and Co. The rioters are busy, it is said, at Chorley and Preston, but I don't think there is any truth in the various reports. The poor creatures are injuring themselves the most. It is alarming to be here. We have had several expresses from various quarters, all wanting soldiers; in fact, all this part is in a most dreadful uproar, we cannot tell where this will end. They have commenced entering houses for victuals.

Manchester, April 27.—There has been several lives lost within 12 miles of this town, by the soldiers firing on the rioters, and a great deal of damage done to power looms. The people have to day been walking through the towns in drives, and there are so many out of employ, that disturbances may be expected here and at Bolton.

April 26.—Several factories were attacked last night, and some of them destroyed. Disturbances also prevail in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Wogan, curate of the Parish of Donnybrook, near Dublin, was murdered while asleep in his own house.

So great is the depreciation in property at Deal, that two good dwelling houses would only bring £22 (less than \$300) at auction, and one which cost £1,200 sold for £184.

The shooting of the elephant has been dramatized in London, and is performing with success.

A voluminous report has been published by Mr. Jacob, who was sent to the continent to inquire into the state of agriculture, the stocks of grain and prices of labour, in the countries which might be expected to send supplies to England in case of the establishment of reciprocal duties. He clearly shows that no apprehension need be entertained of a disastrous result, as only small quantities could be transported, and a duty of 10 or 15 would equalize the prices.

FROM THE VERMONT ACADEMY.

Missolonghi, as described by an English Colonel who was in the siege, had defended against the force of the Infanterie for eighteen months and raised eighty two standards, but was taken on the 10th of March. The Greeks in any amount to 2000, and that of Ibrahim to 20,000. The latter had the city with only 500 of their men surviving. The loss of the fortress was far more in proportion to their number. The dominions of the two Asian powers, England & Russia, were ever in meditating upon certain prophecies, respecting the final disposition of Greece, may result in a plan similar to that which has been announced in

the papers, the particulars of which may be found as follows:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, (Prussia) April 4.

We are awaiting with the greatest impatience the return of the Duke of Wellington, who according to the latest letters from Petersburg, has thought it necessary to report to his government the results of his negotiations with the Russian Court. These results are thought to be of an extraordinary nature, and calculated to command all political objectives. We dare not trust what a correspondent in Petersburg has communicated to us on this subject, but appearances indicate that the affairs of Turkey will be determined by the two great preponderant powers without the intervention of any other.

Russia and England, it is said, have explained themselves frankly, and having compared their means of acting in the Levant, they have admitted that, being absolute mistresses, the one on the land and the other on the sea, no one can prevent them from making any arrangement which is agreeable to both; as, on the other hand, no one is strong enough to stop them, if their contrary interests draw them into a contest. But as they both need not peace in general, but peace between themselves it has been concluded that they must understand each other, and act in perfect concert with regard to Turkey. Any interference of other powers would only render any arrangement more difficult. Prussia has no direct interest, and will readily enter into the determination of Russia.

The Austrian policy is too closely identified with the preservation of Turkey to make it possible for that power to be admitted to any negotiation, which does not begin with the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The idea of taking possession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and placing these provinces as a barrier between the Turks and Russians, is too hardy for Prince Metternich. It is a proposition to be made with the energy of a Frederick or a Joseph. Whoever shall receive these provinces, except from the pure and simple benevolence of his allies, will not be in a condition to draw from them any advantage. It would seem, moreover, that Russia is not disposed to renounce any of the advantages afforded her by the treaty of 1812, and those preceding—One of the things which has rendered the aristocratical conspiracy an object of popular aversion, is the general receipt report that the conspiring party wished to give up a certain number of provinces to the neighbouring nations, in order to make the administration more easy—These ideas are eminently unpopular in Russia; the nation is still under the influence of its greatness and its conquests. Thus Austria and its policy are out of the question, from the moment Russia and England understand each other, and have taken part together.

As to France, her means of opposing any resolutions taken by the two great powers of Europe, would be formidable if the national opinion in France went along with the ministry—but every one knows that it is not so. Moreover, England has had, by means of her agents in Egypt and Greece, the certainty, that the plots of a French Minister in favour of Mehmet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha, have for their motives the design of assisting Egypt to form an independent monarchy, where French influence would overpower the English.

The English cabinet has no confidence in a policy which sends so many officers and soldiers to the banks of the Nile. Thus M. Vilele and M. de Metternich will derive nothing from their crooked policy and cruel indifference to Greece, but the inglorious result of being accounted for nothing in the present negotiations.

But what will be the measures executed in concert by the two colossal powers?

England and Russia being obliged, for the sake of their maritime and commercial subjects, to put an end to hostilities in Greece and the Archipelago, will agree upon the following points:

England and Russia will guarantee to the Ottoman Porte the recovery of his full sovereignty over Egypt.

The Porte will give up the Peloponnesus & some islands to the English, and will cede Moldavia and Wallachia to the Russians.

These provinces will become the asylum of the Greek nation, who will live in them under their own laws, but under the protection of the two allied empires.

To speak the only language intelligible to the Turks, Russia and England will occupy immediately the above named provinces, and will afterwards invite the Porte to accept of these arrangements.

The Porte will appoint Ibrahim to the government of Janina or Larissa, and Mehmet Ali to the government of Damascus, with the charge of watching over the remains of the Wehabsites. The Porte will employ upon this Pacha's command his French and Italian troops. Egypt will be divided between two new Pashas. If all other dates to dissolve, he will be abandoned by the Turks and Albanians as Ali Pasha was.

This is one of the combinations by which it is endeavoured to explain the possibility of a sincere and efficient agreement between England and Russia. That only thing certain is, that it would be very difficult to find any other solution to the great problem which occupies the attention of Europe, but Providence has proposed this problem. What can say that it is the design of Providence that our statesmen should solve it in a pacific manner?

In case England and Russia cannot arrive in executing in common this project, it is not to be feared that the first named power will take the first step alone—She has her means all in readiness.

An attack on Constantinople, perhaps even a vigorous note would be sufficient, and the thing done, no one would have any interest in opposing it by tardy remonstrances.

P. S. It is said at this moment that the Duke of Wellington has taken the route at Stockholm and Gottenburgh.

LITERARY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now nearly three years since we first offered the New-York Mirror to the public, and the simple management it has met with during that period demands, not merely our warmest acknowledgments, but our most cordial endeavours to render it still more worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon it. It has ever been our wish to avoid the too common practice of sending periodical journals forth, accompanied by a constant premium, which are never kept, and what ever the merits have been, at least, equal to its pretensions. We can boldly assert, that we have at no time spared any effort or expense, within our power, to give interest to its columns, and from the patronage it has received, we have reason to believe that our endeavours have not been wholly unnecessary, even when our literary resources have been most limited.

The first number of the next volume, which will be issued on the twenty-ninth day of July, will receive an entirely new and beautiful dress, and from the increased extent of our correspondence, and the various means we have recently received for supplying these columns with original matter, we trust the intrinsic value of this journal will not be less appreciated than its external appearance.

The rapid increase of population, and the equally rapid advance of literary taste and pursuits in our country, give room for the support of a variety of other journals besides the common Gazette of the day. Well-conducted quarterly and monthly Magazines are the proper receptacles for de-

tailed reviews, scientific dissertations, and articles of a literary and elaborate kind; we have need, however, of something of a lighter character to fill the miscellaneous rank between these and the daily papers. None can answer this purpose better than a weekly publication, devoted to such literary subjects as come within the cognizance of any person of taste and information, and containing tales and essays of such moderate length, as any one, possessing a common share of leisure, may peruse with pleasure and profit. Articles of this kind have generally occupied a considerable portion of the Mirror, and we have not, nor shall we at any time, allow them to exclude all notice of such local affairs and passing events as may properly come within our sphere of remark. Public improvements, in particular, shall ever claim a portion of our regard, and the drama will also continue to be an object of our critical observation.

Our late humble efforts to encourage laudable emulation among native writers, by offering prizes to the successful competitors in different branches of composition, we are confident has met with general approbation. We intend to follow the same course in future, and will shortly make known the conditions on which the next prizes are to be given.

It has been our object in the selection of subjects, to combine the pleasant with the useful, that our articles might neither be too heavy nor too trivial for the general readers, and we have always had one regard to the taste of our amiable and lovely countrywomen. It is for their especial perusal that the Mirror is in a great measure designed, and any publication, we are convinced, which is so conducted as to meet the approbation of the AMERICAN LADIES, (and many of the first respectability can be found on our subscription list,) is also entitled to the notice and encouragement of the male part of society. Among the most popular and excellent periodicals published in London, are those, which, like this paper, court the particular patronage of the ladies, and if the encouragement of the females of London is sufficient to raise and sustain in the rank of eminence, the publications designed for their reading, there can be no doubt that the same in this country have a solicitude of taste and liberality to do the same. It was from this conviction, that we adopted the second title which our work still bears, and we shall ever be proud to own for it the name of the "Ladies' Library," &c.

Once more we deem it necessary to state, that the information of distant readers, that the Mirror is devoted, (though not exclusively,) to the following subjects:

ORIGINAL MORAL TALES—either fictitious, or founded on events of real life, in the United States of America.

THE GEM—comprising a series of numbers—pathetic, satirical, moral, humorous, &c. denominated the Little Gem. This department of our paper has already excited uncommon interest in the public, and drawn from various sources the most laudable praise.

REVIEWS—of publications, foreign or domestic.

ORIGINAL ESSAYS—on literature, morals, history, voyages, travels, American antiquities, the fine arts, &c.

PERSONAL CHARACTER—manners, beauty, dress, and education.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY—our historical sketches of the lives of such persons, of both sexes, as have become celebrated for their heroism, virtue, fortitude, talents, patriotism, &c.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—of notices of new publications.

THE DRAMA—comprising strictures on the New-York stage.

DESCRIPTIVE SELECTIONS—with occasional remarks.

ANecdotes—historical, literary, historical, &c.

PASSING EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

POLITY—original and selected.

Together with many other miscellaneous subjects which it would be needless now to enumerate.

From this condensed view of our paper, it will be seen, that with the intimate connexion which this great emporium of commerce, arts and sciences, has with every other part of the world—the ready sources of knowledge which that opens to us, added to the eminent talent enlisted in our support—we cannot fail to present to our readers a weekly paper, so interesting, amusing, and instructive, as to merit the attention of every lover of literature.

Beef and Pork for 1827.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

22 March, 1826.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Navy, until the 30th day of June next, for the supply of

3500 lbs of Beef, and 3500 lbs of Pork.

Eleven hundred and fifty barrels of beef, and eleven hundred and fifty barrels of Pork, to be delivered at each of the Navy Yards at

Charleston, Mass and Brooklyn, New York.

And twelve hundred barrels of pork, at the Navy Yard at Gosport, Va. The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May 1827.

The said Beef and Pork shall be of the best and most approved quality of the beef, all the legs, hags, rounds, necks, and chucks, shall be excluded, and the rest of the body of the animal shall be cut into pieces of ten pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds net weight of Beef.

Of the Pork which must be corn fed and well fattened, all the shanks, feet and hind legs shall be excluded, and the rest of the hog, including not more than three shoulders to each barrel, shall be cut into pieces of eight pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds net weight of Pork.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork to be packed with the best of corn, or white, Pork to be packed with salt, and a sufficient quantity of salt to saltpetre. The barrels in which the said beef and pork shall be packed, must be made of the best of white oak or white ash, and fully hooped, and must be branded "U. S. Navy Beef," and "U. S. Navy Pork," with the contractor's name, and the year when packed.

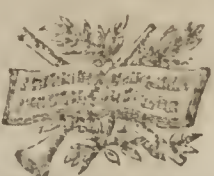
The whole of the said Beef and Pork must undergo the inspection of the Navy Yards when the deliveries are to be made, or such other inspection, as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct, and when delivered shall be in perfect shipping order.

Each proposal for furnishing the Beef and Pork must be accompanied by a letter from two competent persons, stating their readiness to become security for the faithful performance of the contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

No attention will be paid to offers not corresponding with the terms required by this advertisement. Proposals to be endorsed "Offers to furnish Salt Provisions."

To be published

POET'S CORNER.



FOR THE GAZETTE.

EXECUTION OF IRADIEL.

Pause yet one moment till I see
The hollow grave that's mine for me;
And view the jostling waiting crowd—
That gaze upon my trembling shroud—
My time is short, look on me here
This cord is cut, and I am gone
To lie beneath the verdant sod,
While e'er my feet have lightly trod.

My spirit starts in wild despair,
At that tremendous word—prepare
To die—the fatal hour has come,
Which summons reckless misery home—
Standing upon the closing brink
Of time, how mortal spirits shrink!
—Methinks already I do see
The frontier of eternity!

Once had I hope that I should be
A pardon'd son of liberty—
But fearful justice bears me down,
And grief's afflicted feels the frown.
The hour has come—why reason here,
As though my respite were an year;
Or time would linger on his way,
To gild the darkly closing day?

I say no more—discharge your trust—
And give my body to the dust—
There this corroding grief shall die,
And languish misery forges lie,
I will up all—now bids me fight
From my bright page of azure light,
Then straight nature's power shall tell
How desolate wretched Iradriel.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THINGS I NEVER SAW.

I never saw a man of wealth
Who did not wish for more;
I never saw a man in health,
Who sick as need deplore.
I never saw a Christian,
Communing with a Turk;
I never saw a lazy man
That hurt himself at work.

I never saw a man of sense,
Who thought himself too wise;
I never saw a republican
That modest virtue despised.
I never saw a man of worth
Allotted airs put on;
I never saw a man in the earth
Where Socrates' is said to be gone.

I never knew a government
More free than this of ours;
I've seen but one hard struggle, meant
To rob us of our powers.
I have seen that struggle o'er
By democratic sway;
The people may rant and roar,
But they will win the day.

I never saw a woman,
Whose tongue I thought was tied;
I never saw a maiden
Who would not be a bride;
I never saw a coquette
Deserving of her name;
I never saw the fairest feat
Who did more lovely seem.

I never saw a laughing child
Whose friendship I desired;
I never saw a friend
Whose conduct I admired.
I never saw good reason,
For minds to wear false curls;
I never saw a wealthy man,
Disliked by all the girls.

I never saw an "Angel" here
Laid here on earth;
I've seen no maid of beauty, sure
Whom I know to be worth.
I never saw a perfect man,
Whom I could call a friend;
I never saw the man who can
Boast a "snow white complexion."

I never saw a miser,
Who would not love his gold;
I never saw one wiser
Than a man of old.
I never saw a "ladies' eye"
Regarded as a book;
I never saw a girl or boy,
Too fond of reading books.

I never saw cold winter
With the torrid sun;
I never saw a printer
Who would not die to run.
I never saw a climber
Who would reach of sight;
I never saw a rhymer
Who did not nonsense wit.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.
THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. T. D. on Water Street, between the Upper and Lower Market Houses; where he has a large stock of DYES, RAVES, CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colors and finished equal to any in America on Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of **TRUNKS** will be **SCORED** AND **DRESSED** in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he does not think his efforts to please his customers will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CATTELL.
Lexington, April 16, 1826—14-15.

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TOM.
STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE GUNLAP'S, 3 miles east of Lexington, on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three dollars specific the single day; payable in hand. Five dollars the season payable on the 25th of December next, or Four Dollars if paid when the season, and Seven Dollars if sent to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained. Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August. TOM has a good foal in this vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and is allowed by judges to have true bone. For Particulars see bits.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against doing any business with the subscriber, as he is determined not to pay said debts, until he has received notice of the note or when it becomes due, but it is the only note given by him to said House.

GEORGE MASON.
June 1st 1826—22-23.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

MAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON, and has opened a house of Entertainment, next to the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFF & Co. The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

The Eagle at Mayville, the Mount Sterling Whig, the Plattsburgh Star, the Farmers Chronicle Richmond, Weekly Messenger—Russellville, Western Citizen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for payment.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.
BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has taken the *Olympian Springs*, so well known as a favorite Watering Place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.
For visitors during the Watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, & to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the *Olympian Springs* during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied.

Rates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season:
For a Lady or Gentleman per week, \$1 00
Children, do, 2 00
Servant, do, 2 00
Horse, do, 2 00
Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day 1 25

Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra.
Mr. WM. H. CLAY will have PRACTISING BATHS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs.
A S. A. POST OFFICE, is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least.

T. I. GARRETT.
April 25—17—3m.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND
Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged.
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of **GARDEN SEEDS,**
—ALSO—

GROCERIES.
TEA, COFFEE, PEPPER, INDIGO,
SUGAR, ALUM, STARCH,
CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE,
RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP,
FICS, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
Spermaceti OIL for LAMP, in
London Madeira, in Bottles,
Sherry Wine,
Domestic Wine,
Cherry Brandy, two kinds,
French Brandy,
RUM,
Old Peach Brandy,
Old Whisky,
Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUOR BLANKING,
In boxes
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) at all so, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.
There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.
JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825—48-49

MARNIX VIRDEN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as in the country, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.
And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to hire him with their carriages. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he is confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-31.

JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER;
(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages,
Gentle's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses' Back Straps, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and Single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Girdles, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,
In its various branches continued as usual.
LEXINGTON, May 5, 1825—18-19

LEXINGTON
HOPE FOUNDRY.

Richard Henry
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWEE.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41-42

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 11th day of August next, by virtue of three mortgages executed by Eliza Allen, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Eliza Allen in and to the

Mortgaged property, being a lot and a brick building thereon situated near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of \$120 with interest from the 23d of October 1824 and \$250 with interest from the 29th of July 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into said Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next, by virtue of three mortgages executed by Levea Young, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of August 1821 all on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young in and to the Mortgaged property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the latter U. binding on high and low streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Aug. 1821) which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Palmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit) in lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 23d January 1825 and \$250 with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmateer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April and 24th of July 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been leased by the Bank to said Bowman as dead bearing date 9th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is \$200 dollars with interest from the 23d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 11th of Sept 1821 (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by John D. Halstead, Eliza A. Halstead, Eliza M. Humphreys and James H. Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for cash or Notes, of said Bank, the mortgaged property, being a tract of land lying among the Town of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of \$84 dollars with interest from the 26th February 1825, together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 8th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 29th of Oct. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas D. Hays to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Hays, to the mortgaged property, being the lot and buildings which he resides in Lexington, and which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty one dollars, with interest from the 21st of Oct 1824 and the cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Hays upon his paying into Bank the sum for which it may be sold with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11th day of August next, by virtue of a mortgage executed by John Maxwell, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, being thirty two acres and 7 poles of land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Richman Road more particularly described in said mortgage; to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of \$500 with interest from the 24th of January 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed, with in two years by the said Maxwell, upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by William M. Allen, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 15th day of August next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said Allen to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Flocks Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of four mortgages, dated 7th of May, 27th of July and 8th of September 1821 and 11th of January 1822 (all on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, executed by Ludwell Cary to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 15th day August next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, the right and title of said Cary, to the mortgaged property to wit: the tract of land whereon he now resides containing 1104 acres to satisfy and pay said Bank the following sums: 260 dollars with interest from the 21st of October 1825, 174 dollars with interest from the 7th of January 1826, 130 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826 and 130 dollars with interest from the 26th of February 1826, with cost &c.

Subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold being deposited into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.
—23—tds.

Commissioner's Sale.

AGREABLE to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court at their September term 1825, will be sold on the first day of July between the hours of one A. M. and two P. M. to the highest bidder on the premises, a brick house and valuable lot on high street in the town of Lexington, the property of the heirs of Robert McCormick deceased, on the lot is a well of good water—Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser to give bond to have the fore sale levy bound with approved security, and a lien on the land.

D. W. MCGOWAN, Com'r
RE-HELD BY DOWNING, Com'r
June 9th, 18 6—23-31

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having it in prospect to remove to the State of Alabama offers for sale his FARM at Watpetau adjoining that of Mrs. May H. L. (known as the 1000 mile creek of Lexington and situated immediately on the North F. K. River Creek. This Farm contains three hundred and seventy three acres of first rate LAND—the whole enclosed with a good substantial fence—two hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, with a good proportion of meadow—the remainder is divided in two wood land pastures, one on each side of the creek, both of which are well set with grass and contain an inexhaustible supply of stock water. On the Premises are a large and comfortable two story dwelling house, handomely situated and neatly finished—a large frame BARN with a spacious stable, attached thereto—two large double corncribs well finished—two Kitchens—a stone spring house—a new building spring, with several other useful outbuildings—also a superior APPLE ORCHARD containing upwards of three hundred bearing trees; two hundred of which are grafted and of well selected fruit, together with Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, and a large Garden well supplied with vegetables, fruits and simmery. He considers it unnecessary to give any further detail, but trusts it will not be deemed extravagant to say, that a more valuable and highly improved Farm is seldom brought into market. Gentlemen who may feel disposed to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises. Should it be desirable to the purchaser, the subscriber would prefer selling with the land the present crop, together with a portion of his stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and the farming tools. The price of the property and terms of payment will be made known.

On enquiry, and possession given, if desired, on or about the middle of October next.

J. R. WITH RAGWOOD
Watpetau, April 26, 1826—17—18

For Sale,

145
ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette County, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McCannell deceased and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said deceased. For further particulars enquiry of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land sold.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14-15

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, who can come well recommended.

JOHN BADES.
Lexington March 24, 1826—12-13

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, on the Fayette and Jessamine counties. Their office is kept at two corners on short and upper streets, opposite the market square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.
Lexington Dec 3, 1825—40-41

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,
ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col. Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office, and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature at 10 to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard B. Chown, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4-11

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES SHANNON, Esq. of Wheeling, Va.
H. practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of north and west Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street, Lexington, Dec 20, 1824—25-26

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,
HAVE united in the practice of the law in the Fayette circuit and county courts, and in the Jessamine circuit and county courts. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.
May 2nd 1826—12-13

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,
At just received from the Eastward, an assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail,
together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Foreign Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLERS

Vegetable Indian Specific
FOR THE Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are commended by many Certificates price \$1—each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per Bottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826—6-17

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.
H. FOSTER.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18-19

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,
Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. This Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has had in an extensive stock of MATTING, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. &c. and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATTRESSES.
Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35-36